

BY AUTHORITY.



TENDERS.

By order of the Minister of Interior sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Road Supervisor, for the shoeing of Government Mules and Horses for 6 months from February 1, 1889, at so much per head per month. Said shoeing to be done in a faithful and workmanlike manner. Tenders to be opened January 25th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

H. F. HEBBARD,
Road Supervisor, Honolulu.
Honolulu, Jan. 18, 1889. 150 td

THE Daily Bulletin

Pledged to neither Sect nor Party,
But established for the benefit of all.

MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1889.

WHAT THE "BULLETIN" WANTS TO SEE.

The Tramways System pushed to completion with all possible despatch.

Everybody who can, send Hawaiian exhibits to the Paris Exposition.

The street crossings swept and kept clean on rainy days.

All public works of necessity and utility given precedence of those which merely contribute to pleasure.

Sufficient water on the bar and inside the harbor to admit the largest size vessel.

Kaahumanu street, now in bad condition, put in proper repair.

A prevalence of that narrow-minded bigotry which admits the blackness of a pot, and objects to call a spade a bootjack.

All places of trust and honor occupied by that class of persons to whom principles of that particular nature are intelligible and sacred.

WHAT THE "BULLETIN" WANTS TO KNOW.

Why the external application of water should be construed into "practising medicine." Does every one who takes a bath practise medicine?

Why Mr. C. B. Reynolds, after having been appointed Superintendent of the settlement on Molokai, with almost universal public approval, has not been placed in charge.

How much, if any, the Public Works Department was out in its estimate of the cost of removing buildings from Kakaako; and whether the actual cost to the Government has or has not exceeded tenders that were rejected because of being too high.

Why it is that in countries which boast of government by the people, when the popular pot begins to boil on the political fire, the steam which rises to the surface, instead of being scattered in the gutter, is often elevated to power. The dear people get the froth and rubbish, and then complain that the flavor is superlatively nasty.

THE HAWAIIAN BAND.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—I hear a rumor that the Hawaiian band is likely to be sent to the Paris Exposition. I hope there is no truth in it whatever. The band is an institution we cannot very well get along without, and as the next few months will witness the arrival of a number of tourists in the islands, the band should be on hand to entertain them with its excellent music. Another thing is, it will involve a large expense which the country cannot well afford. CRITIC.

STONE THROWING AT A JURY.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Your Saturday's issue contained a malicious insinuation attack upon the Jury, Judge, lawyers and witnesses who took part in the Robertson trial. If your correspondent (W. H. Stone) had been present at the trial, I do not believe he would have written such an unwarrantable diatribe. W. H. S. must be cognizant of the fact that very few men (under similar circumstances) would have had the same leniency as Mr. Robertson had in his case throughout. Yet in the face of these facts, Mr. Stone, has the well, I will call it modesty to say that the defendants "family connection with the Attorney-General biased the (sworn) jury in the performance of their duty." A more diabolical falsehood cannot possibly be conceived. First, because the jury was composed of what is intelligent, fair minded, and honorable men as to be found in Honolulu, and second, because no man in the Hawaiian Islands could but respect the Attorney-General as a man, lawyer and citizen, and therefore he could not have caused the whole Court to be prejudiced against the defendant. I think the very reverse was the case. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I think the verdict proves conclusively that we can place implicit confidence in an independent and intelligent jury such as tried the case above referred to. W. H. Stone to contrary not withstanding. M. LAFFERTY.
Honolulu, Jan. 21st.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

"L'Art Français à l'Exposition de 1889," an illustrated journal published in Paris, has the following to say in regard to the International Exhibition:—

"In spite of all the opposition from a few unfriendly persons and countries to the grand festival of peace and labor that France proposes to give in 1889, the work of the Exposition is pursued with rare activity and mathematical precision. One can today boldly and with certainty affirm that the gigantic work in hand will be finished on the appointed day. The Exhibition of 1889 will open its doors on the 5th of next May, and France on that day give proudly to the universe the spectacle of what a great people who have no other desire than that of living in peace and of laboring with calmness and dignity for her prosperity, can do. Faith in its success which assures victory, is everywhere as ardent as on the first day, and the two Directors-General, Messrs. Alphonse and Berger, whose great ability and indefatigable activity have never for one instant ceased, know how to satisfactorily conclude this colossal work, a veritable monument to labor and universal peace."

This very interesting journal then speaks of the activity displayed in the United States and other American countries, the countries of the Pacific, the English Colonies and the mother country herself, in promoting the success of the Exhibition.

HOODLUMISM.

"Pollex," in the "Auckland Weekly News" of Dec. 3, 1888, devotes an article to what we would call "hoodlumism." He is rather rough on the Colonial State method of treating children who are left without proper parental restraint. We hereunder give the two concluding paragraphs, parts of which might find an application on these islands:—

And what is the corrective to this? I see nothing for it but for the State to assume more of the parental responsibility and look better after the morals of its foster children. Of course the proper course would be to make the parents more realise their responsibility by throwing back on them the onus of looking after their children. But probably we are too advanced for that, and must go on as we are. But if we do we must have no more nonsense on the part either of the parents or of maudlin sentimentalists interfering between the State and its proteges. At present if a State teacher tans a boy for incipient larcinism, he is either waited upon by the father in a belligerent attitude, and may be thankful if he has not his head broken, or he is hauled up before a soft-headed magistrate, and humiliated, to begin with, from the ruffianly young hoodlum being shown that he has a protector from the consequences of his misdeeds; and the teacher, who only fulfilled a neglected duty, is held up in the public press as a brute, and if he is not fined or sent to gaol, he is likely to get such a wiggling from someone or another in authority that he will think twice before he interferes with larcin propensities again. And when the natural result arises, and these products of divided authority, or rather neutralised or suspended authority, develop their natural characteristics and come within the reach of the arm of the law, a thousand gentle voices scream in harmony and crave that the whip of justice shall be arrested, and that the young ruffian's skin be left unsmirched.

Can we wonder that from such a system of dealing, we have absolute lawlessness growing up in our midst? We take over the responsibilities of parents, from parents that are all too willing, and we are not permitted to exercise them, by the parents themselves, or by our own sickly sentimentalism; and so we are training up a garden-robber, window-breaking, insolent, defiant, and ferocious generation of young cubs with the mental and physical developments of the ouanga-ouanga. The idiosyncrasies of colonial society apparently necessitate a measure of parental responsibility being accepted by the State. The admitted looseness of parental discipline has the tendency to develop a looseness of social obligations in the unlicked cubs of colonial life, and for the public good the authority of the State may be invoked in relation to these literally neglected children. But the damning part in our treatment of precocious criminals is that we fail to do what the parents, whose place we take, have already neglected to do; and in dealing with youthful hoodlums we are prevented by a maudlin sensitiveness, as criminal as it is foolish, from doing what nature as well as revelation tells us is the right thing to do, imprinting the moral law with a switch on their bare backs. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is as old as history; and what with the selfish indulgence of parents and the culpable leniency of the law, we are developing a race of lawless hoodlums that will yet be the scourge of society.

A dispatch from London, January 4th, says: The frightful murder and mutilation of the little boy at Bradford last week, clearly copied from the Whitechapel fiend, was followed yesterday by the news of the terrible murder of a little girl in a field close to the village road in Somersetshire, with much the same general details.

SAMOA.

The following article is from the Philadelphia "Press": Secretary Bayard's well-meaning but ignorant apologists for his supine indifference to German encroachments at Samoa have insisted that his duty ended with his dispatch to Prince Bismarck ten months ago. The Chancellor has never even taken the trouble to answer this, and any further action, the "Record" and its Washington correspondent have assured the American public must be taken by the Republican Senate.

But if this is true at Samoa why is it not true at Hayti now and why is it not true at Colon three years ago? If despatches limit the diplomatic action which the President and his Secretary can take in dealing with Samoa, why is the Galena ready to start for Port au Prince or a squadron despatched to Colon, which for the first time in years landed an American force to occupy the territory of a friendly power?

The despatch of a fleet to enforce the policy, uphold the honor and protect the interests of the American flag has been for a century a familiar incident of our diplomacy. Commodore Perry negotiated his treaty with Japan backed by the moral force of the strongest American squadron ever sent into Asiatic waters. Once in dealing with the Argentine Confederation, before the late war, and again enforcing our claims upon Paraguay, since the war, a fleet has been used to give weight to diplomatic action. The Hawaiian Islands have been thrice the scene of European aggression. The work began in 1839, when the French compelled the king, Kamehameha III, to comply with certain unwarrantable demands. It was resumed on behalf of Great Britain in 1842 by the British Consul, Richard Charlton, and an unprincipled adventurer, Alexander Simpson. Their plot led to the declaration by Daniel Webster that the Islands "should not be interfered with by foreign powers," a declaration which has governed our policy ever since. A year later, after the representative of the Hawaiian Islands passed through Washington on his way to London to protest against the British usurpation, Mr. Legare instructed Mr. Edward Everett, then our Minister in London, that the United States would "feel justified in interfering by force to prevent their falling (by conquest) into the hands of one of the great powers of Europe." In 1849 the French representative at Honolulu, backed by a French admiral, began the same policy which led to the annexation of Tahiti, and first Mr. Clayton, and later Mr. Webster, again threatened war in the veiled phrases of diplomatic intercourse, or the attempt at annexation or a protectorate was persisted in.

But a great deal more was done than simply remonstrate in despatches. The Boston, Captain Long, turned up opportunely at Honolulu in 1842, and while its commander did nothing, its presence gave the Hawaiian Government the support it needed and which saved it from capitulating without a struggle. In 1849, our fleet was on hand again and our diplomatic remonstrances were accompanied in both instances by a judicious increase of our naval force in the Pacific.

At Samoa we have nothing on hand but the Nipise. Even its commander did not, until a very recent date, feel justified in landing a force to protect American interests. The German Government has never yet officially ratified the action of its naval commander in replacing the German consular flag by the German imperial standard; but he has gone on in his work, secure in the tacit approval of the home authority and enjoying on the ground the advantage of a superior force. If Secretary Bayard, instead of simply sending despatches to Berlin and waiting Prince Bismarck's pleasure for their answer, had gathered a naval force at Samoa; if he had followed the example of his predecessors and sent a fleet, where our interests were menaced; if the landing of German marines "to preserve order," had been accompanied by the landing of American sailors bent on doing their share to "preserve order," Prince Bismarck would have found time to answer Secretary Bayard's communication and would have answered it, just as the French and English foreign ministers answered our effective diplomacy of thirty and forty years ago with reference to the Hawaiian Islands, by agreeing to a joint international agreement to respect the neutrality of Samoa in future, such as guarantees the independence of the Northern group. Germany is not a party to that compact and if her policy proves successful in annexing Samoa we may expect her to begin to reach out for the Hawaiian Islands.

A remarkable ball was given at the Hotel Metropole, London, by Colonel John T. North Jan. 4th, at a cost of £8000. Many guests were present. The whole first floor of the hotel was used, and champagne flowed like water. The costumes, rooms and accessories were elegant. Colonel North wore a Henry VIII costume, and took Lady Randolph Churchill, who wore a costume of black lace covered with diamonds and a blazing diamond star on her forehead, into dinner. Lord Randolph took in Mrs. North, who was attired in a magnificent pompadour costume.

Auction Sale by James F. Morgan.

Underwriter's Sale

On Thursday, Jan. 24,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

At the premises adjoining my Saleroom, Queen street, I will sell at Public Auction, for account of whom it may concern, the following articles, damaged by salt water, in view of importation per British bark "Danscore":

Mark:
T. H. D. & Co. } 8 bales Red Stripe
R. W. } Sugar Bags—Nos 1,
13, 16, 23, 24, 27, 32.
T. H. D. & Co. } 2 bales Blue Stripe
J. B. & B. } Sugar Bags—No. 1,
1769, 21773
T. H. D. & Co. } In Diamond—1 bale
M. } White Wool Blankets
—No. 4
T. H. D. & Co. } In Diamond—1 bale
M. } Queensland Shawls—
—No. 16.
T. H. D. & Co. } In Diamond—14 pes
J. B. & B. } Filter Press Burials—
—No. 1.
T. H. D. & Co. } 1 bbl Hammocks—
W. J. } No. 1.

TERMS CASH.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
152 3/4 Auctioneer.

Underwriter's Sale!

On Thursday, Jan. 24,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At Allen & Robinson's Store House, Robinson's Wharf, I will sell at Public Auction, for account of whom it may concern,

35 Bales, 15 oz. Sugar Bags,
500 lbs. size 22x30.

Damaged on voyage of importation per bark "Danscore."

TERMS CASH.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
151 4/4 Auctioneer.

Assignees Auction Sale

Fine Wines, Spirits,
BEER, Etc.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, '89,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Will be sold at the store of W. S. Luce, Merchant street, all of the stock, consisting of

French & Ameri. Brandies
American, Irish & Scotch Whiskies,
Gin in cases and baskets,
California Wines, Milwaukee Beer,
Fine European Cask & Case Cherry,

Guinness' Stout,
Port and Madeira Wines,

Fine Hook, pins & quills;
Fine & Rare Liquors,
Doppel Kimmel Bitters,

Champagnes, Etc.,
I McNeal & Urban

Burglar and Fire Proof Safe,
1 Standing Desk,
1 Letter Press & Table,
New Typewriter,
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,
Pictures, Chairs, etc., etc.

One Black Mare,
2 Delivery Wagons,
2 Harnesses, Wheelbarrow,

Buildings in Honolulu Hale Yard,
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
146 1/4 Auctioneer.

BUSHNELL'S
Great Show!

Will arrive on the barkentine "Mary Winkelman" and will exhibit under a large tent.

The Great \$10,000 Troupe
Of Performing
Russian & French Poodles.

Mrs. BUSHNELL, the proprietor, late of P. T. Barnum's Great Show on earth, will have the pleasure of performing before the citizens for a limited season.

A. M. HEWETT,
Shipping Clerk,

Sugars revived and shipped; vessels discharged, entries passed and general shipping work. All orders left at Hewett & Robinson's office, Queen street, will receive personal attention and satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE
A LITTLE, shelter to the eye in the an; in perfect order. For further particulars apply to

145 1/4 JOHN CASSIDY.

Auction Sales by Lewis J. Levey.

AUCTION SALE

CROWN LAND LEASES!

By order of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, the

Leases of the Lands and Fisheries

—OF THE—
Ahupuaa of Hanalei, Kauai,

—FOR A—
TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS,
From the 1st of January, 1889, will be sold at Public Auction,

On Monday, Jan. 28, '89
AT 10 O'CLOCK NOON.

At the Salerooms of Lewis J. Levey.

CURTIS P. LAKEA,
Commissioner of Crown Land.

LEWIS J. LEVEY,
Auctioneer.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of the Commissioners of Crown Land, Alifanai Hale.

Landlord's Sale of Safe!

By order of James Campbell, I will sell at Public Auction, at my Saleroom, on Queen street,

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of February, 1889,

At 12 o'clock noon of that day
The following property, distrained for rent from the store of A. M. Hewett. The property distrained being

ONE LARGE
Wine and Urban Safe!

LEWIS J. LEVEY,
Auctioneer.

Honolulu, Jan. 19, 1889. 151 td

Notice of Copartnership.

Hawaiian Transfer Co.

THE undersigned having purchased the business of J. Green and the American Express Company, have consolidated under the firm name of the

Hawaiian Transfer Co.,
and are prepared to carry on the Dray and Express business of all kinds.

Telephone Office at No. 7 King street, next door to Robt. More's.

Sell 160 TELEPHONES Mutual 565

All kinds of carriages faithfully and promptly attended to; furniture removed and carefully handled; always on hand on arrival of steamers.

If you want a wagon or dray you will find it to your advantage to ring up either of our telephones.

150 1m J. W. MCGUIRE,
J. MCGUIRE.

The Hawaiian Tramway Com'py Limited.

On and after Monday, the 14th Jan., any, the CAR FARES will be collected by Tickets only, which will be sold at heretofore, or in cards of five for twenty five cents, by the conductor.

The Tickets must be placed by the Passenger in the FARE BOX provided on the Car.

To facilitate the making of change the conductor will be respectfully requested to release the 25 cent cards where possible.

Conductor G. Thiele will call round at principal stores with Tickets for sale on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th January. 14 td

Money to Loan.

To loan, in sums of not less than \$1,000 each, upon satisfactory security.

W. O. SMITH,
66 Fort Street.
Honolulu, Jan. 18, 1889. 151 3/4

NOTICE.

MRS. McGregor having returned from San Francisco after an absence of 8 months wishes to inform her patrons and the public in general that she is now prepared to resume her former position as Ladies Nurse. Apply at 99 Hotel street. 151 1/4

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. held this day, the following persons were elected as officers for the current year:

Hon. C. R. Bishop, President.
Mr. S. C. Allen, Vice-President.
Mr. P. C. Jones, Treasurer.
Mr. J. O. Carter, Secretary.
Mr. Tom May, Auditor.
Hon. C. R. Bishop, S. C. Allen and P. C. Jones, Directors.

J. O. CARTER,
Secretary, H. A. Co.
Honolulu, Jan. 17, 1889. 149 1m

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Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company.

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Godfrey Brown, President & Treasurer.
Cecil Brown, Vice-President.
J. P. Brown, Secretary.
L. T. Valentine, Auditor.
J. Cassidy, General Superintendent.
Jas. Campbell, W. O. Smith, J. P. Brown, Directors.

J. F. BROWN,
Secretary.

THIS SPACE Is Reserved For The LEADING MILLINERY HOUSE

Chas. J. Fishel : Proprietor.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of the Commissioners of Crown Land, Alifanai Hale.

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